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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1869. NUMBER 245.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The Constitutional Amendment Sent to a Committee of Conference.

The House Passes the Copper Tariff Bill Over the President's Veto.

Hon. Columbus Delano to Succeed Commissioner Rollins.

Interesting Conversation with President Grant Concerning His Cabinet.

The Feeling Among Senators Relative to the Tenure-of-Office Repeal Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb 23.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE UNDER PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Grant will be Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio. He has served six years in Congress, and his term expires on the 4th of March. He is regarded as one of the purest and most upright men in public life, and has always taken a leading position in Congressional discussions of internal revenue matters. General Grant has for a long time had the greatest confidence in his official and personal integrity, and did what he could to further the movement made last summer in his interest for this place. Mr. Delano was not then, nor has he been now, an applicant for the present position, but when, in June or July, Commissioner Rollins signified his desire to quit the office, a consultation of leading men was held, at the result of which Mr. Delano consented to accept the appointment from President Johnson if it was tendered. Mr. Rollins, E. S. Washburne, Senator Sherman, General Schenck, Senator Cattell, Mr. Hooper and others, made efforts, through Secretaries Seward and McCulloch, to induce Mr. Johnson to nominate him to the Senate, but without success, though it was understood he could be immediately confirmed, and would be kept in office by General Grant if he were chosen. In December last, when Mr. Rollins again expressed a wish to retire, it was understood that Mr. Delano's name would be sent to the Senate by Mr. Johnson, but the nomination was not made. Mr. Delano was then, nor has he been now, an applicant for the present position, but when, in June or July, Commissioner Rollins signified his desire to quit the office, a consultation of leading men was held, at the result of which Mr. Delano consented to accept the appointment from President Johnson if it was tendered. Mr. Rollins, E. S. Washburne, Senator Sherman, General Schenck, Senator Cattell, Mr. Hooper and others, made efforts, through Secretaries Seward and McCulloch, to induce Mr. Johnson to nominate him to the Senate, but without success, though it was understood he could be immediately confirmed, and would be kept in office by General Grant if he were chosen. In December last, when Mr. Rollins again expressed a wish to retire, it was understood that Mr. Johnson's name would be sent to the Senate by Mr. Johnson, but the nomination was not made. Mr. Delano was then, nor has he been now, an applicant for the present position, but when, in June or July, Commissioner Rollins signified his desire to quit the office, a consultation of leading men was held, at the result of which Mr. Delano consented to accept the appointment from President Johnson if it was tendered. Mr. Rollins, E. S. Washburne, Senator Sherman, General Schenck, Senator Cattell, Mr. Hooper and others, made efforts, through Secretaries Seward and McCulloch, to induce Mr. Johnson to nominate him to the Senate, but without success, though it was understood he could be immediately confirmed, and would be kept in office by General Grant if he were chosen. In December last, when Mr. Rollins again expressed a wish to retire, it was understood that Mr. Johnson's name would be sent to the Senate by Mr. Johnson, but the nomination was not made.

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Male Help.

Situations Wanted.

Male.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a middle-aged man, as porter or watchman; can furnish the best of reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at this office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as porter in a wholesale house; has had two years' experience and can furnish the best of reference. Address A. B., Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as porter or shipping clerk; has had some

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

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THE BIG THING AT SPRINGFIELD.

We publish elsewhere an argument against the Lake Front bill, which probably sets forth as many objections to it as an able man and a good lawyer can find. It appears to us that the argument is too lengthy and wordy to be effective in this fast-growing age. Nevertheless, we invite attention to it, and let it go for what it is worth.

The really valid objections to the bill are these:

1st. That it takes the outside harbor away from the city of Chicago. We say that it is a mean and dastardly bill (perhaps a corrupt one) which takes the harbor out of the control of the city under any pretext whatever.

2d. The bill does not require the Illinois Central Railroad Company to construct a harbor at all. This is a glaring oversight (if it be an oversight). It ought to contain a provision requiring that the harbor be built within a certain *specified* time under penalty of *forfeiture* of the whole property. If the supporters of the measure are honest they will not oppose such an amendment.

3d. We have commented upon the exemption of the property from municipal taxation. Mr. Bond's amendment provides that the one portion which may be leased by the Illinois Central Railroad Company shall be subject to taxation. Why not the remainder? The railroad is exempt from taxation other than the seven per cent of its gross receipts. None of its property, however, not actually necessary for its operation, is exempt. A harbor is not necessary for its operation and ought not to be exempt; and, perhaps, would not be exempt under the pending bill unless Mr. Bond's amendment be construed to exempt the portion *not* leased to other parties—under the legal rule which says the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another.

4th. We have called attention to the need of an amendment giving the public equal rights in the harbor. Of course, all people are equal in the eye of the law; but all ought to have equal rights there, upon complying with the conditions, in the same way that all have an equal right to ride on the Illinois Central Railway upon paying their fare.

5th. Another grave objection to the bill relates to the means employed to pass it. It is alleged, on one hand, that money is being used to corrupt the Legislature. It is alleged, on the other hand, that no bill "with money in it," be it good, bad or indifferent, can pass the Legislature without copious blood-letting. Probably both allegations are true. There is a gang of fellows at Springfield who make it a business to "log on" every measure that has the faintest odor of greenbacks about it. They turned away in disgust from the Harbor bill sent down by the Common Council, because they knew that there was no money in it, the city having no funds applicable to lobby purposes, and being unable to get even the interest money on her own bank balances. But when the Illinois Central bill came along they greeted it with a yell of delight. It was just the thing they had been waiting for. They fastened upon it, set their teeth in it, hung on to it, and, we judge, are getting their fill of it. A bill was introduced early in the session, in which the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company were supposed to be interested. "Here is laticse," exclaimed the lobby, and with one accord they jumped on it. It never went through one branch, for the reason that the company refused to bleed. These vampires know, to a fraction of a dollar, how much money there is in any particular bill. They "size the job" for every man who goes to Springfield, and they never let his bill pass till he has paid the uttermost farthing. These facts are patent and notorious. They furnish, however, no reason why a citizen or a man who seeks to corrupt the Legislature, and the mildest wish we have for the disbursing agents of the Lake Front bill, if there be any such in Springfield, is that they be a rebel army, one and all, be sent to the Penitentiary.

We have not joined in yelling against the Lake Front bill because it does provide for some compensation to the State. If it were proposed that the property be appraised by three Commissioners (say, the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any other persons whom the people would have confidence in), and sold for its present cash value, there would be very little objection to it on the score of morality; but it would still be an open question whether the State would not derive more money in the end from seven per cent of the gross receipts (a liability contained in the aforesaid ores, ought to have satisfied the opposition of the smelting mines interested with the operations of the copper-producing districts. If these ores can be dried up, then the Lake Superior mines will add twenty-five per cent to their cash capital; and, having a monopoly of the home market, could declare still higher dividends. Such now selling at five per cent stock could be made to yield ten, or twenty per cent dividends and, probably, the copper-stock holders can make a handsome rise in the value of their property. This bill proposes to increase the duty on the imported ores to 75 per cent, and thereby prohibits its importation. Without that ore the smelting mines cannot operate, and they cannot afford to pay that price for the ore. Consequently, the new act amounts to a total suspension of those mines, and the establishment of a monopoly in the Lake Superior copper stock companies.

This act is not for revenue, because by prohibiting imports of copper it prohibits all revenue from that source.

It prohibits the interchange of other American products for these carbonate ores, and to that extent destroys commerce in American vessels.

The act, therefore, is one to blot out the capital and labor employed in the mines of seven or eight States, to give a monopoly to the labor and capital employed by the Lake Superior mining companies. It is not only a prohibition of the further working of all the smelting copper mines of the United States, and a suspension of their labor and product, but it is the levying of a direct tax upon the labor and industry of the whole people, to give a bounty to the comparatively few people who are engaged in the Lake Superior mines. It is a bill to cripple, by excessive taxation, every other branch of industry in which copper is used. As Senator Morrill had the candor to admit, it was the final blow to the almost expiring industry of American shipbuilding. It is a tax laid upon every dye pot in the United States, not, be it remembered, for revenue, for it is admitted no copper can be imported under the act, but to give value to the watered stock of the copper stock companies.

Andrew Johnson puts on record a paper which will outlive the protective theory. He pointedly explodes the allegation of the distress in the Superior mining districts. He regards such an allegation as a libel upon the reputation of Michigan as an agricultural State.

A plainer case of legislation for the benefit of stock companies was never exposed, and yet, in the face of this exposure, Senators and Representatives, whose constituents have to pay this bounty to the stock brokers, will stand up in their places and protest that they vote to protect and encourage American industry! How do they protect American industry?

1. They vote to close up all the mines in the United States whose copper has to be smelted, thereby prohibiting the further employment of all the capital and labor employed in the mines of seven or eight States, and

2. They vote to tax out of existence all the fellows at Springfield who make it a business to "log on" every measure that has the faintest odor of greenbacks about it. They turned away in disgust from the Harbor bill sent down by the Common Council, because they knew that there was no money in it, the city having no funds applicable to lobby purposes, and being unable to get even the interest money on her own bank balances. But when the Illinois Central bill came along they greeted it with a yell of delight. It was just the thing they had been waiting for. They fastened upon it, set their teeth in it, hung on to it, and, we judge, are getting their fill of it. A bill was introduced early in the session, in which the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company were supposed to be interested. "Here is laticse," exclaimed the lobby, and with one accord they jumped on it. It never went through one branch, for the reason that the company refused to bleed. These vampires know, to a fraction of a dollar, how much money there is in any particular bill. They "size the job" for every man who goes to Springfield, and they never let his bill pass till he has paid the uttermost farthing. These facts are patent and notorious. They furnish, however, no reason why a citizen or a man who seeks to corrupt the Legislature, and the mildest wish we have for the disbursing agents of the Lake Front bill, if there be any such in Springfield, is that they be a rebel army, one and all, be sent to the Penitentiary.

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bill" are not so verdant as to pay much money before a job of legislation is completed. Some small change to oil the bearings of the machinery is all that is ever required by accomplished and experienced promoters of special legislation in advance of fulfillment of agreements. The three to five thousand dollar pecuniary acknowledgments for favors are reserved for distribution after the "friends of a bill" have been invested with some valuable right or property filched from the people by their faithful legislative agents.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

The statement of the New York *Commercial*, which we published yesterday, to the effect that one thousand barrels of whiskey from this city had been seized by Collector Shock, is causing a considerable amount of inquiry here; but no clue has yet been gained to the matter.

We are decidedly of the opinion that the statement is a *canard*, and we have a very substantial reason for so believing, apart from the fact that diligent search has failed to locate the fault in this city. That reason is, that there could be no possible inducement for the act alleged, as nothing could be gained by it. On the contrary, the sending of highwines to New York, from Chicago, is inevitably a losing operation at present prices.

The price of corn in this market yesterday was 88¼ cents per bushel; in New York it was 90½ cents. Here is a difference of fully 50 per cent in the prime cost of material as against New York, making a margin of 90 to 99 cents per gallon in the cost of the article here and in New York. The cost of transportation is about 10 cents per gallon. This leaves a net increase of 10 to 18c over Chicago prices.

Highwines have been quoted during the past week at 8 to 5 cents higher in New York than in Chicago. They could be sold yesterday in our market at 90 cents, and in New York at 98 cents. Hence there is a certain loss of 5 cents on every gallon of highwines sent to New York from this city.

If this difference be looked at with open eyes, it will show that the allegation is necessarily unfounded in fact, and further, that the illicit manufacturers may be looked for much nearer to the seaboard than to Lake Michigan. If Chicago-made highwines cannot be sold within seven per cent of the price at which Eastern men can afford to sell *their* wines made from grain bought in Chicago, it is proof of the high cost of manufacture pay too much duty, or that the Eastern man do not pay enough.

The truth is that the Eastern distillers have recently been running Western men out of the market. We have now an honest collection of the whiskey tax in Chicago. We cannot say as much for New York and Philadelphia.

Practical Movement in Behalf of Women.

The circular of the "Women's Club and Institute" in London bears the names of a council of thirty-three ladies and gentlemen, twenty-one of the former, and twelve of the latter. The Countess of Portsmouth, Miss Florence Nightingale, Miss Cobbe, Miss Lee, and Mrs. P. A. Taylor, with George Grote, the historian, Thomas Huges and Mr. P. A. Taylor, are the names on the list which are best known in this country. The promoters of the institution desire to provide an agreeable and respectable place of resort for the better class of educated women in London who depend for their livelihood upon their own exertions. Rooms with every convenience for comfortable rooms, plain and wholesome refreshments at a moderate charge, an English and foreign library, and a selection of the best newspapers and periodical publications. A reception room is set apart expressly for visitors, and to this room all visitors will be restricted, the number receiving the honorary membership for their card. Ninety-four names of members were inscribed on the roll at the start, and about a thousand dollars subscribed to meet expenses.

Miscellaneous.

Lately a steer was driven along Broadway, New York, without reins, bit or bridle.

The recent carnival of logs and sparagus in New York has given new impetus to the legislative drama.

Many Chinese are purchasing sugar plantations in Louisiana.

The first plano sent to Japan was recently shipped thither by a New Haven manufacturer.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher yearly raises $75,000,000 for religious purposes.

Last year the American Bible Society printed and circulated 1,000,000 volumes.

One New York car-driver is worth $125,000. He daily reads Central Park property that brought him $40,000.

The Police now pay an income tax of 3½ per cent on their property. The act of speaking Polish is severely punished.

Protest housekeepers should try a stock of sugars. The cheapest thing at present is the price of that sweet commodity.

A beautiful statue of the Indian Bacchus, executed in the Roman manner, rests in the sale in Rome, for 60,000.

Seventy-five of the 80,000 women and girls who have broken their own living in New York do not average over $5 a week.

The Philadelphia *Herald* has a daily circulation of over 56,000, and the *Journal* of 45,000. The other all come under 30,000.

Cotton is selling readily at $2.25 per pound now sells at from $10 to $20. The consumption of opium in this country is enormous. Thousands daily use it as a narcotic.

New York is more densely populated than any city in the world, except Paris. In one portion it has within a square mile. London can not furnish a parallel.

The bathing police of Dieppe, France, are instructed not to seize drowning women by the hair, as heretofore, since that appendage may be false and the head real.

So says is the present dramatic literature, in France, that there is scarcely a theatre in Paris which is not crowded with property, like his wife or daughter.

The Abbot of the Russian Monastery at Jerusalem claims to possess the oak tree near Hebron, planted during Abraham's time. A suitable wall is to be erected around it, and it is to be made the object of pilgrimage.

The proprietors of the London *Times* are understood whether to make "The Thunderer" a penny paper or not. The penny press of London has become popular by its conforming to the changed circumstances of the age.

Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary Devlin, Mr. A. B. Packer was married to-day to Miss Mary Devlin, in the foundry, at Taunton, Mass. Col. Richard Hathaway officiated as groomsman, a handsome greenback presentation.

Hong Kong has about 125,000 inhabitants, of whom 25,000 are Europeans and Americans. Its annual export and import trade is valued at $200,000,000. The Chinese population is on the increase of the city. The strangers at once perceives that he is in a British colonial city.

Thomas Hooker, aged 100, died at Nashville, Tenn., on a lot that was bought for $11, in 1830, is nearly completed at a cost of $100,000. It will be one of the largest hotels in America. During the war it was used as a hospital.

In Kansas City, on the other day, two ladies ordered a wagon loaded with wood to present the crowd either a contraband or befather the horses. Mr. Cochrane, a man of great energy and tact, has the clown to sober himself by getting the load and wagon together again.

Charles Von Linner, who left St. Louis several days since to claim $14,000 left him by an uncle in Germany, on arriving in New York missed a train and was compelled to remain over night, which he whiled away in the billiard rooms, and finally went to bed between 11 and 12 o'clock. He awoke next morning at 10 o'clock, and found that he had been robbed of $1,000 in bills.

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THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

Testimony of Mr. Garnsey in Full.

Breaking Ground in the New State House Job.

The Man of Opposite Politics.

How a Judge "Saw Him," and How the Judge "Was Seen."

What Became of the Three Thousand Dollars Premium for the Best Plan.

The Estimates and the Figuring.

A Stranger Threatens Mr. Garnsey with the Penitentiary if He Goes to Springfield.

Character of the Work Done on the New State House.

The Price of Stone.

GEORGE O. GARNSEY, having been duly sworn, was examined in chief on behalf of the commission, and testified as follows:

Q. What is your age? A. Thirty.

Q. Where do you reside? A. In Chicago.

Q. How long have you resided there? A. About fifteen years.

Q. What is your business? A. Architect.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that business? A. Fifteen years.

Q. Have you had a partner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had one lately? A. Yes, sir. I had one last year, and one the year before last.

Q. Two years ago had you a partner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was it? A. John C. Cochrane.

Q. The present architect of the State House? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were you in business with him? A. I was in business with him from January, 1867, and running through one year. It was a similar partnership for a year.

Q. Previous to the time that you were in partnership with him had you anything to do with the State House matter? A. Yes, sir; they were all up while I was in that partnership.

Q. The plan which was finally accepted? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who drew them? A. Well, sir, two or three different parties worked upon them. I had charge of them in the office, and Mr. Cochrane and I talked between us, and myself that it should undertake the guiding of them up, and should take to private back office, and make the working plans and specifications and superintend the building. Mr. Cochrane had charge of the office, as he had had the office before I went in to it, and he undertake to run the business of the office, and do any necessary work in connection with it.

Q. To get the plans accepted, do you mean? A. Yes, sir; I was selected to work up.

Q. About when was this conversation? A. I cannot say without going a little back. I joined the firm of Cochrane & Boyington in 1865, and was to be a partner in 1866, and was to be a partner in 1867, and was to be a partner in 1868, and was to be a partner in 1869, and was to be a partner in

SPRINGFIELD.

The Sickles Party.

Ex-Brigadier General John Cook of Sangamon.

The Co-operative System in Legislation.

The House and the Press.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 21.

Early in the session Mr. Hiram Sickles, of Rock Island, suddenly broke the silence which he had hitherto wrapped around him, and offered a resolution relative to newspaper correspondents here, which was detailed on the table. From that day to the present he has been heard no more in the House. His lips have been sealed. He is that he was in the right, but could not get the majority on his side. It stood Hiram Sickles on the eighty-four other members of the House — or eighty-four members of the House vs. Hiram Sickles. [Naturally] depressed him, and, as I have said, he did not open his lips until to-day, when one of the eighty four members seceded and joined him.

This seceder from a factious and libelous majority is Brigadier General John Cook, of Sangamon.

This gentleman is wealthy, since his father left him rich; is a member of the Legislature, since his father left him rich; was a Brigadier, since his father left him rich; and is known as a respectable man, since his father left him rich.

A resident of Springfield, and a man of much wealth, and moreover quite handsome, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, and hence the occupant of a room directly in front of the State House (now used by his jurisdiction). When the committees were made up, he of course could be made to such appointments as he did object to. But it was very long before charges of a serious nature were made as to the way the architect and his friends had been getting. It began to look as if things were not moving so smoothly, and there was to be a battle over the appropriation for carrying on the works.

Then it was that the inconvenience of living General John Cook Chairman of a committee became apparent. He felt it, and he felt it, a matter of personal honor, to see through the appropriation. As a citizen of Springfield, he knew that it would be of great benefit to the city, and he evidently felt that it was exposed of him by every resident. He felt that an appropriation of such a character would help the people of our State well, and relieve them from the payment of taxes for a long time. Working hard to secure State House, working much more especially than if he had been the Representative from Jo Daviess or Galena.

Now, there are various ways in which success can be under shadow. Some of them, perhaps, to be treated on parliamentary practice — by publicists; but at the same time may be praiseworthy and eminently fitting in the eyes of the world. Of the latter, then consists in the payment for a certain number of newspapers, certainly very handy for their votes, which is called bribery in their vulgar, but in the more refined circles of the world is known as [illegible]

Such a course is not to be encouraged. It is not open to the light

SCOTCH SPORTS.

Matches Between the Curling Clubs of Chicago and Milwaukee.

The Medal Won by the Milwaukeeans.

Every nation has its peculiarities and characteristics. This is true of amusements as of other matters. The national game of the United States is base ball; the Spaniard delights in bull-fighting; John Bull loves cricket and the Derby as well as roast beef; the Irish boys are "built," and the "Land of Dudes" is devoted to curling. The "brither Scots" that have come to this country have brought this game with them, and once in a while make public exhibitions of their skill. The game seems senseless to those who do not understand its hidden mysteries—if it has any—but the players seem to enjoy it and consider it sport. It is usually played on ice. A space is marked off, and concentric circles are drawn about forty yards apart, the interior of the circles being marked. Opposite parties of four each are at the ice-rink and well armed with two heavy curling stones. These stones are all alike in size, but are marked to tell them in the centre of the circles. The object of the game is the position of the person throwing, or curling, armed with broom, sweeps the ice before the rolling stone, so as to get it beyond the circle. The count depends on the number of stones out inside the circle. The game is very popular in Scotland, where as many as a thousand players are engaged at the same time. Yesterday the Curling Club of this city and the club of Milwaukee competed for the gold medal given by the National Club. The game was played on the Wabash Avenue rink, and began at 10 o'clock A. M. Following are the names of the players, as used into "Rinks."

MILWAUKEE.

Hugh Hare, skip (Captain); Richard Milligan, Alexander Lennox, Robert Breen.

CHICAGO.

Hugh MacMaster, skip; John Howieson, David Allison, James Gemmell.

RINK NO. 2—MILWAUKEE.

Jayvor H. Stevenson, Skip; J. A. Gallagher, E. J. Harwood, R. H. Chandler.

RINK NO. 2—CHICAGO.

James Hutton, Skip; Wm. Wilson, Robert Fraser, Dr. John Blackwood.

RINK NO. 3—MILWAUKEE.

A. Mitchell, John Lennox, W. P. McLaren, John Hill.

RINK NO. 3—CHICAGO.

James Campbell, Skip; Wm. Graham, George McKeen, Wm. Forrest.

The ice was in good condition and the playing good. The contest for both rinks for the medal at Milwaukee was anxious to take the medal and Chicago to gain a second victory, the one last year being the 31st. At 4 o'clock the game ended, when the score stood as follows:

MILWAUKEE.	
Rink No. 1	18
Rink No. 2	15
Rink No. 3	19
Total	52
CHICAGO.	
Rink No. 1	20
Rink No. 2	16
Rink No. 3	29
Total	65

Majority for Milwaukee, 13.

In the evening the Milwaukeeans were entertained at a supper given at the Briggs House by the Chicagoans.

G. A. R.

Addr.ss of Grand Commander Osborn.

The following address has been issued by General T. O. Osborne, Grand Commander of the Illinois Department of the G. A. R.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS, }
No. 116 Dearborn street, Chicago. }

COMRADES: In assuming command of the Department of Illinois, it seems appropriate to briefly remind you of the objects sought to be facilitated by our organization, and to exhort you to unceasing activity to promote the ends and prosperity. The "Grand Army of the Republic" was established for the purpose of keeping green the ideals and deeds of the faithful soldiers of the Republic; to keep alive the memory of their heroism and enthusiastic love of country we cherished as victors in the conflict; to foster and cherish the sacred and disabled veterans, who stained with us in common peril and hardship, that they or their sad ones to care for the widows who gave a husband, to the children who lost a father, that the Union might be preserved and perpetuated; to maintain those principles for which was the cause of nationality and freedom, and if now broken by conspiracy or treason in the bosom of internal unity, cemented by the blessings of peace. The united brotherhood of those who fought and struggled for our country's salvation, and, by its history, its memories and associations. The heart of every patriotic soldier or sailor warily is access with the purposes of this order. Our past, of course, is not to rattle with with any boss absent to withered and storeless memories that is the sacred and glorious victory in whose glory we have a part, was won by the death of those who fell in battle, or sickness, and that the whole cause of the rebellion is full of solemn warnings that our future fathers ordered yet needs to be guarded and defended by their children. Much of the past and present has been accomplished in a good cause, and this is with pleasure and gratification that we can look back upon the grand doctrine of equal rights to all, but there is much more to be done that will be cotisbme in fairs the proudest achievements of the world.

There exists, too, a pressing necessity for charitable endeavor in behalf of local wants to relieve burdens that war has cast upon our comrades and their households. Many of our companions in arms have reached home, maimed by wounds and worn by disease, broken in the full energy and unable to cope with the healthy and serene in the race of life. The widows and orphans of those who were with us on the bloody march, with whom we sat in the camp-fires and who helped us bear the shock of battle, must not appeal in vain to our hearts and hands. We cannot and cannot be expected for the good name given by the National Club. The game was played at